REGISTERED No. 6.—1678.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,353—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 14th November 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 14th November 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S.S. MADURA, 1,942 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander H. B. Smith, on MONDAY, the 11th November 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Diu, Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvi both ways.

The S.S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 14th November 1878, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

PILGRIMAGE TO GOA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) will despatch the S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell from BOMBAY to PANJIM and from PANJIM to BOMBAY TWICE WEEKLY during the months of NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, and JANUARY, commencing on SATURDAY, the 9th November 1878.

The above Steamer will leave Bombay at 10 a.m. every SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, and will leave PANJIM at 4 p.m. every SUNDAY and THURSDAY.

The Steamers to be employed will leave from abreast of Carnac Bunder, Bombay, and will proceed right up to Panjim.

Deck passage hence to Panjim Rs. 3.

For passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st November 1878. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 270	Rs. 180	Rs. 40	Including Wine.
Suez	320	210	60	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Jaffa	400	300	120	
Beyrout	420	320	125	
Cyprus	450	330	130	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	

Without food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 1 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st January 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are booked for
JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M., any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, Nov., 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. INDIA,
2,289 Tons, 500 H.P.

THIS Steamer will sail about the 15th November.

For passage, &c., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N.B.—The Angl a (s.s.) will follow at a fortnight's interval.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE.—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Ship SUSSEX, Captain Stap, ARRIVED from LONDON, are hereby requested to send their BILLS of LADING to our Office for inspection and counter-signature, also to PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Stap, Ship Sussex.
Bombay, 6th November 1878.

M. M. MODY & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS
IN
Ship Chandlery,
Iron and Steel Mongery,
Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores,
Engineers', Contractors' and Railway Requirements,
Smiths', Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools,
Pumps (Centrifugal, Fire, Lift and Force),
Scales (Beam, Platform, Family, &c., &c.),
Fire-proof Safes and Chests,
Cooking Stoves and Hollowares,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Brushes,
Garden Tools, Pumps, and Syringes.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

The above Hotel is now opened.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

Matheran, 5th October 1878.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class, and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. D'Souza has houses to let.

Terms,—Moderate.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— BANGALORE	2905	500	E. C. Stead	11th Nov.
(c) VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	18th do.
— BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	25th do.
(c) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	2nd Dec.
— SURAT	3141	530	C. C. Burne	9th do.
(c) KAISAR-I-HIND	4290	700	R. Methven	16th do.
— TRAVANCORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	23rd do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
TEHERAN	2569	400	A. H. Johnson	12th Nov.
MONGOLIA	2833	450	A. Coleman	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	8th Nov.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	6th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444.
Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances. } In 1870 ... £139,808 „ 1873 ... £295,149 „ 1877 ... £450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1879,
At the usual cheap rates.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

VIENNA BEER.
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Cash.
Per doz. Quarts .....Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints ..... „ 4-0

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
on sale at the several establishments of
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ARTISTS' COLOURS AND MATERIALS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
MANUFACTURED BY WINSOR & NEWTON,
On sale by their appointed Agents.
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.
Illustrated Catalogues free upon application.

SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE BISCUITS.

The most convenient, healthful, nourishing and best adapted
DIET FOR DOGS IN INDIA.

	Cash.	Credit.
½ cwt. Case	Rs. 5	Rs. 5-12

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

SOUND and RICH, fit for a PRINCE'S TABLE.

Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

CAUCASIAN
INSECT POWDER,

WITHOUT disagreeable smell; is perfectly innocuous (to the higher animals) Vegetable Powder. Utterly exterminates Insect Life. Mosquitoes, Fleas, Cockroaches, entirely got rid of.

Tins with full directions Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STING: and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 89, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY, as already advertised, will be held here TO-DAY at 3 p.m.

The ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held at 4-30 p.m. THIS DAY.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 8th November 1878.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

OLD IRON RAILS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 4th December next, TENDERS for the PURCHASE of any quantity, up to 5,000 Tons, of OLD USELESS RAILS.

The Rails to be sold are of various sections and will be taken from the lots now lying on the Company's premises, Wadi Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must specify the quantity required, and the rate per ton weighed over on the spot. Delivery will be made by the Company into Barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Bunder or Wharf.

The Tender must specify the time within which delivery will be taken of the whole quantity of Rails tendered for, and the person tendering must undertake in his Tender to pay to the Company, within one week of the acceptance of the Tender, twenty per cent. of the whole amount, and the balance of the price from time to time as delivery is taken of the Rails.

The Agent reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 7th November 1878.

N. B.—The advertisement dated 16th October 1878 on this subject, is hereby cancelled.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN RAMPART ROW.

THE Three-storied House in Rampart Row, with its ground floor, lately vacated by the P. and O. Offices. The ground floor could be converted into a large shop on a most preminent and airy situation, being quite opposite facing the sea. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE FIRST and SECOND FLOOR of a most conspicuous new building in Rampart Row, next door to the present Bombay Club premises, admirably suited for a large mercantile firm, solicitor's offices, and barrister's chambers. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

A RESIDENCE in Rampart Row for Rs. 125. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

Another spacious Residence in Rampart Row. Rent Rs. 200. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TWO other spacious OFFICES in Rampart Row. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THIRTY other OFFICES in Fort, in Church Gate Street, Meadow Street, Apollo Street, Rampart Row, Hornby Row, and other Streets, from Rs. 600 down to Rs. 15, too numerous to advertise them. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

ALSO several RESIDENCES facing the sea, and also in other Streets, from Rs. 150 down to Rs. 35. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

PAREL HILL.

THE Upper-storied handsomely built BUNGALOW on the Parell Hill, opposite to Government House, commanding a most enchanting view and pure sea breeze, formerly occupied by the late Captain Henry. Rent only Rs. 150.

Another Upper-storied BUNGALOW, next to the above, for Rs. 100. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

MIDDLE COLABA.

TO BE LET, from 1st Jan. next, the COLABA CASTLE, in Middle Colaba, commanding a beautiful view of Malabar Hill and Fort, now in the occupation of D. S. Kemp, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

Another charming COTTAGE on the sea-shore in Middle Colaba. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

ALSO three other BUNGALOWS in Middle Colaba. Rents Rs. 175, 100 and 90. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

A FURNISHED RESIDENCE in Fort for Rs. 150.

Two FURNISHED BUNGALOWS at Breach Candy. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

CUMBALLA HILL.

THREE BUNGALOWS on Cumballa Hill for Rs. 300, 300 and 150. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THIRTY BUNGALOWS on Malabar Hill. Rents from Rs. 300 down to Rs. 40, too numerous to advertise them in detail. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

B. S. MADON AND COMPANY,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

PRESCRIPTIONS are prepared with great care, with pure Medicines, at reasonably low prices. The Dispensing Department is kept open Day and Night under the entire supervision of qualified European Assistants.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1878.

MESSRS. COOPER & Co. beg to remind their Subscribers that SUBSCRIPTIONS for the ensuing year should be RENEWED before the 25th November 1878, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the Supplies.

COOPER & Co. take this opportunity to thank their numerous Subscribers for the kind support they have hitherto accorded them; and they also invite new Subscriptions.

COOPER & Co. will be happy to forward on application their NEW LIST of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS, giving DISTINCTIVE FEATURES of each PAPER.

They hope the rates given therein will compare favourably with those of other HOUSES in BOMBAY; and as much depends on the Punctuality and Regularity of Supply, they pay particular attention to the same, as a proof of which the yearly increased number of their Subscribers indicates.

COOPER & COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 3 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED a situation as DAILY GOVERNESS in a private family by an European Lady. Apply to "A. W.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, at Malabar Hill, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW from middle of December for six months. Apply to X., care of PRESCOT and WINTER, Fort.

WANTED, by a well educated PERSIAN MUNSHI, lessons in Persian, Hindustani and Gujrati. For particulars apply in person or by letter to Mr. Ghulam Hussein Gholam Hyder Mussuji, New Kazi Street, house No. 94.

MALABAR HOTEL, Breach Candy, Bombay, by the Sea side—Rooms large, airy and cool—best Hotel accommodation in Bombay. Terms very moderate.

THE NEW RULES for the PLEADERS' EXAMINATION may be obtained from the ASSISTANT REGISTRAR, High Court, Appellate Side. Price Annas 4.

FOR SALE, a few Casks, each 1 cwt. McDOUGALL'S PINK CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER. For price, &c. apply to JOSEPH SOARES.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in cut, just imported, at 13 Annas per lb., the whole Cheese 12 Annas per lb. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
JEWELLERS, &c.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THIS Department of the Company's extensive business receives special care and attention from the management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste, they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

BRACELETS,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds, Carbuncles, Pearls, &c.
From Rs. 100 to Rs. 500.
Plain Gold,
From Rs. 80 to Rs. 150.

BROOHES,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Rubies, Torquoise, Pearls, &c.
From Rs. 58 to Rs. 75.
In Plain Gold,
For Morning Wear,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.

EARRINGS,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, Carbuncles, and Coral.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 200.
Plain Gold,
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 50.

LOCKETS,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, Opals, &c., &c.
From Rs. 40 to Rs. 400.
Plain or Engraved Gold,
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 120.

NECKLETS,
Of the newest patterns, viz., Chain, Rope, Snake, and the new Flexible, &c., &c.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 140.

WATCH CHAINS,
Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert, of the newest designs.
Also Cable, Fetter, Alms Fetter, &c., &c.
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 220.

CHARMS.
Masonic Charms.
From Rs. 11 to Rs. 45.
Ordinary Trinket Charms.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 70.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES.
Spiral, Spring and Telescope, in a variety of handsome designs, Chased, Plain or Engraved.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 80.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS,
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 250.

"ENGAGED" RING,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 200.

"GUARD" RINGS,
Neatly Engraved,
From Rs. 14 to Rs. 25.

WEDDING RINGS,
"Victoria" and "Alexandra,"
From Rs. 13 to Rs. 22-8.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,
Seake Rings, Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds and Rub
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 125.
Signet Rings with Sardonyx, Onyx, Lapis Lazuli, &c.
From Rs. 32 to Rs. 90.
Jewelled Rings,
From Rs. 120 to Rs. 1,600.

SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS,
Plain, Gold, or Jewelled.
In Morocco cases, containing each
1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links,

BREAST STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three,
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 150.

COLLAR STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
From Rs. 7 to Rs. 12.

SLEEVE LINKS & SOLITAIRES,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, at per pair,
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 36.

SCARF PINS,
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled,
From Rs. 32 to Rs. 100.

SCARF RINGS,
A variety of pretty patterns,
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 65.

FULL-SUITES,
Consisting of
BRACELET, BROOCH AND EARRINGS;
Plain Gold or Jewelled,
From Rs. 160 to Rs. 650.

DEMI-SUITES,
Consisting of
BROOCH AND EARRINGS;
Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds, Pearls, Torquoise, &c.
From Rs. 135 to Rs. 200.
Plain Gold;
From Rs. 120.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!
THE BEST WORKS IN ALL BRANCHES KEPT IN STOCK.

THE Newest Books imported by every Mail. Orders sent Home weekly for Books not in stock.

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STATIONERY
FOR PRIVATE, COMMERCIAL, AND OFFICIAL USE.
MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS.
SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING
INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS.

ARTIST'S MATERIALS
of all descriptions received frequently to ensure freshness.

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SCRAP ALBUMS.
STEWARD'S CELEBRATED BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.
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FOR PHOTOGRAPHS IN GILT METAL, VELVET, AND OLIVEWOOD.
TERRESTRIAL AND CELESTIAL
GLOBES.
COMPENDIUM OF GAMES,
CHESSMEN, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, DRAUGHTS, DOMINOES.
PLAYING CARDS,
Enamelled or plain (club) backs.
CHUBB'S PATENT DESPATCH BOXES, PAPER BOXES, CASH BOXES.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER BOOKS, BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS.
BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.
PORTEMONNAIES, TOURIST CASES, HAND BAGS, BLOTTERS,
And a variety of other Goods. The stock is being increased by every Mail.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

INTIMATION.

TO MEET the various multiplicity of tastes in CHAMPAGNE we have shipped to us and offer

	CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts.		2 dozs. Pts.		CREDIT. Per 1 doz. Qts.		2 dozs. Pts.	
Wachter's "Plume" 1874, Extra dry supr.	48	0	50	12	50	0	53	0
Cutler, Palmer's 1874, Finest dry	47	0	50	0	49	0	52	0
Cutler, Palmer's 1874, Fine dry Sparkling.	40	4	43	0	42	0	45	0
Fisse Thirion's 1874, Medium dry	36	8	40	4	38	0	42	0
Sibadeys, Cutler, Palmer's 2nd qualities	30	8	32	10	32	0	34	0
Saumur for Cup and Ball purposes, Excellent Wine	24	0	0	0	25	0	0	0
Carte Rouge do. do. do.	22	12	24	8	23	8	0	0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS & CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA.

AMERICAN ORGANS & HARMONIUMS.

MILITARY AND STRING BANDS.

PIANOS FOR HIRE.

SOUNDY & CO.'S MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PRICE AND CO.'S PERFUMERY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th November, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of 6 cases of perfumery comprising verbina, passion flowers, bouquet, kiss me quick, ylang ylang, jockey club, rondelitia, rose geranium, frangipani, eau de cologne, spirit of love, fancy boxes, florida-water, lavender, and lavender water.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co., and on account and at the risk of "Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee and Co." 6 hogsheads Tennent's India pale ale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome blackwood French polished household furniture, a set of real silver tea-set, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, single and double barrelled breech loading express rifles and guns, one English built fashionable mail-phaeton by "Kesterton," one English-built dog-cart by "Bennett Brothers," one glass fronted miniature brougham (nearly new), a pair of handsome fast trotting bay Arab mares, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., at Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood household furniture, real silver and best plated ware, glass and crockery wares, guns, rifles, horses, carriages, plants, &c., the property of F. Masotti, Esq., the same comprises rich star-cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best electro-plated ware such as dish covers, hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle, and liqueur frames, silver tea set epergne, biscuit box, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, fish knife and forks in case, dessert knives and forks, in case, cutlery, first rate single and double barrelled B. L guns and rifles in cases, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished carved furniture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces, side board, dumbwaiter Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, sofa, side writing tables, three light hanging duplex kerosine lamp, chiffonier, conversation sofas, drawing room chairs, brussel carpet, china flower vases and table ornaments, iron four post bedstead, camp cots, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, towel horses, tubs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English built Mail phaeton By Kesterton.
1 Do. do Brougham „ Richard.
1 Do. do Dog cart by „ Bennett and Sons.
1 Pair handsome bay walers.
Sets of single and double harness.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MULE TWIST.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of "Nagel Jaichund."

N 3203 J } 101, 103/8, 110/13, 115, 124/25=14 Bales Mule Twist.

AUCTION SALE of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots at Cumballa Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 14th November, and the following days at 6-30 a. m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a choice collection of large plants in tubs and pots comprising ferns, crotons, bignonias, antigonons, brasnfolains, coleus, bugainvillæas, hoyas, clerodendrums, talaunias, passifloras, stephanotis, polyreas, roses, tabormotans, sycopodiums, &c., &c., the property of Thomas Bromley, Esq, changing residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished blackwood household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany semi-grand piano (nearly new) by Broadwood, one English built four seated open carriage by Robert Ness, one miniature glass fronted broughham by Robert Ness, a pair of fast trotting grey Arab horses, one grey Arab brougham horse, sets of single and double harness, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, piano, horses, carriages, &c., the property of W. Gordon, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COMBS.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Messrs. Sawyer and Co. and Mr. Essa Jummail.

E.J.—5 6 2 Cases "dressing and other combs."

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and Handsome French Polished and Richly Carved Blackwood and Teakwood Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a sweet-toned Mahogany Grand Pianoforte, by Richard Lipp, an English built four-seated open carriage, a right-seated Brougham, a pair of black Australian Horses, sets of single and double Harness, &c., at Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome French polished richly carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated glass and porcelainwares, carriages, horses, &c., the property of R. Franson, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome blackwood French polished carved household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, gilt large pier glass, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 7TH 1878.

BUSINESS at Home continues very quiet, and things here are in much the same state.

Reuter's telegrams of yesterday quote Consols at 95⅞, and Rentes at 112.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market, which closed quiet, the only change is a decline of 1-16th to ⅛th per lb. in the quotations for Madras description. The sales amounted to 7,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats.

The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports are very moderate, being only 51,000 bales for two days; the figures now compare with the corresponding periods during the past two seasons as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Five days' Receipts.....	104,000	145,000	141,000
Total since 1st Sept	1,111,000	882,000	1,154,000

The Piece Goods Market in Manchester yesterday was dull.

In the General Produce Markets in London, Coffee is still quoted at 103s. for Mid. Plantation, and 72s. per cwt. for Good Ordinary Native Ceylon, and 74s. per cwt. for Mysore. Cocoanut Oil is unchanged at £49 for Ceylon and £56 for Cochin. In the weekly quotations for metals the only alteration is a decline of £1 in Copper Tile, which is now quoted at £62, and Braziers at £68 per ton, Yellow Metal at 5½d. to 5¾d. per lb., and Silesian Spelter at £17-5s. per ton.

At the weekly biddings for Council Drafts on India in London yesterday, the reduced quantity of £200,000 was offered, of which, however, only £100,000 were allotted, viz., £50,000 to Calcutta, and £50,000 to Bombay, all in Bills. Tenders at 1s. 7¼d. received in full. The average rate of allotment on Calcutta was 19·25, and on Bombay 19·37. The non-allotment of the full amount, even at last week's rate, has caused general astonishment, as it was thought that the reduced quantity of Bills would have found buyers at some advance.

STERLING EXCHANGE has in consequence been very weak to-day at 1-16th to ⅛ decline on our yesterday's quotations, both here and in Calcutta, and it now remains to be seen what action Government will take with regard to Council Bills for the future. With the experience of the past two sales, it is evident that the only course to adopt would be to withdraw them altogether for a time, unless it is intended to fix a lower minimum than 1s. 7¼d., or even 1s. 7d. per rupee. Bar Silver in London according to Reuter is still quoted at 50½d. per oz., a price, however, which is not likely to be maintained, with the present absence of demand for remittance to the East. Our closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 7¼d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 7 1-16d.	,,
Credits, ,, ,, ...	1s. 7⅛	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,, ...	2·11	,,

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 100 1-16 on demand, and 99¼ for 60 days' sight Bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is decidedly stronger, and although our quotations are unchanged at Rs. 94½ for Fours, Rs. 94½ for Fours-and-a-half and Rs. 99½ to Rs. 100 for New Loan, there are buyers at these rates and few sellers.

SHARES.—There is no alteration in Bank Shares. In Land Companies, Colabas have declined Rs. 15. The only change in Spinning and Weaving Company's scrip is a drop of Rs. 5 in Alexandras, Rs. 5 in Colabas, and Rs. 20 in Prince of Wales. The general feeling of the market has been very quiet with a downward tendency.

FREIGHTS are entirely unchanged both for the U. K. and the Continent. Sailing vessels are still quite neglected.

COTTON remains very dull, the only transaction of which we have heard for export during the day being a sale of 100 bales old Barsee at Rs. 182 per candy. For New Cotton there is still little or no enquiry at Rs. 185 for Good Oomrawuttee February delivery, and Rs. 187 per candy for January delivery.

LINSEED, with continued dull accounts from Home, has a downward tendency, but Rs. 6-12 per cwt. is still the nominal quotation—a price which with the prospect of an abundant new crop, and plentiful supplies of old until that is marketed, cannot well be maintained.

In RAPESEED there is also very little doing. Supplies are moderate both of Cawnpore and Guzerat descriptions.

The COAL Market is rather firmer, and sales of small lots of Welsh Hartley are reported alongside ships in harbour at Rs. 19½ per ton.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 2nd November 1878.

Open 443 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	41,129	0	0
Merchandize	62,129	0	0
Other Receipts	209	0	0
Telegraph.....	822	0	0
Tot-l Rs.or	1,04,280	0	0

Corresponding week in September 1877.

Open 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	46,013	0	0
Merchandize	64,756	0	0
Other Receipts	5,000	0	0
Telegraph.....	518	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,16,287	0	0
Decrease Rs.....	12,007	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain H. Klee, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 165 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. BURMAH, 675 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Lieut.-Col. Ball, Captain J. B. Robson, Captain Fagon, Mr. J. W. Hamilton, Mrs. Gierbzine, and 26 deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S. S. BOKHARA, 1,775 tons, Captain J. Orman, which arrived in harbour on the 6th inst. from Southampton brought the following cargo:—1,423 packages piece goods, 24 cases cochineal, 22 cases umbrellas, 6 cases boots, 128 packages provisions, 131 bales twist, 211 packages oilmanstores, 158 packages wine and spirits, 60 casks beer, 10 cases whiskey, 57 packages papers, 147 cases copper, 71 cases brass, 44 cases window glass, 615 bundles and 12,246 bars iron, 235 cases candles, 4 cases saffron, 1 package gold coins, 3 packages specie, and many packages merchandize.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destinations.
7	Pearl(s).....	Klee	Coast and Cutch.
	Burmah (s).....	Nailer	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee
	Sam Skofield	Forsaith	Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

Oct.	ARRIVALS.	
3	Chetah	Mouriyan ...Jamaica, June 13.
	Clydesdale	Hatfield .....Bombay, Oct 6.
	Chanticleer	Nacoda .....Jeddah, Sept 12.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 3—Steamers Sir John Lawrence, Esphrates, Afghan City of Manchester, and Statesman. Ships County of Peebles Tantallon Castle, and Thistle.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Chetah—Ships Glenlion and Canada.
By Chanticleer—Lord Canning and Canada.

MADRAS.

Nov.	ARRIVALS.	
4	Thibet (s).....	Calcutta.
	Meinam (s).....	Galle and Pondy.
5	Novarino(s).....	Calcutta.
Nov.	DEPARTURES.	
4	Meinam (s).....	Calcutta.
	Thibet (s).....	Southampton.
5	Chinsura (s).....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—9 packages hardware, Hajee E Abdoola ; 4 casks hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Hydaspes s—7 packages printing papers, G Claridge and Co. Fleur de Lis—5 cases sulphuric acid, Kittick, Nixon and Co. Avondale s—51 cases gin, Noorbhoy Cursejee. Lord of the Isles s—4 casks hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy ; 8 packages paint of sorts, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—25 cases champagne, Eduljee Banonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s—300 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 34 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha ; 23 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee ; 2,405 bundles cotton, Hajee Abdoola Esmail and Co ; 35 bales wool, Khattow Veerjee ; 110 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 100 casks cocoanut oil, Chaturbhoz Morarjee.

FOR SUEZ.

Bangalore s—25 cwts turmerick, Woomerbhoy Chandbhoy.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda s—30 bales cotton, W LeGeyt and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Teheran s—25 bales twist, Forbes and Co ; 38 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 12 cwts gum, Hajee Abdoola Esmail and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—6 cases peacock feathers, Versebhoy Vully ; 170 cwts raisins, Ebram Hassum ; 100 bales twist, The Alliance S and W Co ; 95 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 50 bales twist, S N Tullatee ; 19 bales cotton, Cheneram Jaurai ; 65 cases sharkfins, Datoobhoy Doosa ; 89 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 50 cases sharkfins, Ludhabhoy Chutto ; 15 B mule and 8 packages cloves, C Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—53 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 6th November 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah	29·749
Temperature of the Air	80·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·2
Dew Point	71·8
Relative humidity of Air ..... total saturation is 1000	·764
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	6·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	84·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)...	74·4
General Direction of Wind ...NNE, NE, ENE, ESE, W, NNW, N, NNE.	
Movement of wind a 24 hours	164

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, November 7.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th October 1878.

Lieut J L Pivott, R A., is appointed to act as Third Class Commissary of Ordnance, vice Lieut Penrice, promoted.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Col J Miles, Staff Corps, Commandant, 28th N I.

Major S E Atkinson, Madras Staff Corps, Adjutant and Officiating Wing Commander, 5th Madras N I, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The services of Lieut Barclay, 28th N I, are placed at the disposal of the Commissariat Department as a temporary measure.

The undermentioned Officer of the Bombay Army is permitted to retire from the the service from the date specified : Lieut-Col R W O Stevens, Cavalry, ordinary pension £365, annuity £164 15s, 31st Oct 1878.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from date of departure in November, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Major J Withers, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 29th N L I.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Lieut Colonel T Kettlewell, Staff Corps ; Major C Wodehouse, Staff Corps ; Surgeon-Major H Cook, M D.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted an extension of leave for the period specified :—Lieutenant-Colonel T Kettlewell, Staff Corps, fifteen days, private affairs.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer of H M's British Forces having been authorised to be discharged at his own request free with pension after 21 years' service and to reside and receive his stipend in Taranaki, New Zealand, is permitted to draw his pay and allowances in this Presidency pending embarkation for that Colony—Sergeant J Pigot, 2-16th Regiment.

The following promotion in the Commissariat Department is ordered, with effect from the 21st Oct vice Serjeant and acting Sub-Conductor E A Pleby, proceeding on leave on medical certificate :—Serjeant Mr Phelan to be acting Sub-Conductor, consequent on the return of Serjeant T Robson from leave from England, the following promotion and reversion in the Commissariat Department are ordered, with effect from the 25th Oct :—Serjeant T Robson to be acting Sub-Conductor, and acting Sub-Conductor M Phelan to revert to Serjeant.

The following G O by the Government of India, dated 25th October 1878, is republished :—Brevet—" Lieut-Col G H W Fagan, Bombay Infantry, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the 1st October 1878."

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Colonel J A Fuller, Royal Engineers.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 1st November 1878.

Mr P S V FitzGerald, Acting Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Baroda, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from such date in the present month as he may avail himself of it.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon W McConaghy, Superintendent of Stablishment, to be Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Satara, to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency town of Bombay.

Mr E Cordeaux to be Judge and Sessions Judge at Hyderabad, vice Mr Phillpots appointed to Ratnagiri. Mr Cordeaux is, however, to continue to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Shikarpur until further orders.

Mr H J Duggan is appointed, on being relieved by Mr Henderson at Shikarpur, to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Kaira District until further orders.

Mr W J C Dunbar, Assistant Conservator of Forests, passed with credit the Forest Departmental Examination on 25th ult.

Mr J F Fernandez, Huzur Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, having returned to the Presidency on the 19th Oct the unexpired portion of the leave, on medical certificate, granted to him in April 1877 and in February 1878, is cancelled, and he is allowed subsidiary leave of absence for fifteen days.

Messrs C Pogson, Acting Assistant Co lector of Salt Revenue, and E H Aitken, Supervisor, Uran Distillerie, passed an examination according to the Lower Standard, under Rule 1 of the Government Notification of 7th August 1874.

Mr C E Lawson, C S, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India a further extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.

Mr W B Cantopher, Assistant Engineer, passed an examination in Hindustani, according to the Lower Standard, on the 9th ultimo.

The following Notification by the Government of India is republished for information :—" Mr W F Barrow, Assistant Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to act as Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana, during the absence of Mr Becher on privilege leave, or until further orders."

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A SUBSCRIBER.—We shall be glad to hear from you on the subject.

NOTICE.

IN ANSWER TO NUMEROUS ENQUIRIES

MESSRS. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

Have returned to Bombay and may be consulted at Rampart Row.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ADAM—October 18th, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, the wife of Major Adam, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DOBBS—MOORE—October 16th, at Cavan, Ireland, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Kilmore, brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Arthur M. Dobbs, brother of the bridegroom, and the Rev. Henry H. Moore, brother of the bride, George C. Dobbs, Bombay Staff Corps, youngest son of Major General R. S. Dobbs, Madras Retired List, to Sophy DeM. Moore, youngest daughter of the Rev. William Prior Moore, Head Master, Royal School, Cavan.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ROWLANDSON—October 2nd, at Kamptee, the wife of Major George Rowlandson, Dy. Asst. Adjt. Genl., N. Force, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

THOMSON—BARROW—November 2nd, at St. John's, Naini Tal, by the Rev. A. Horsburgh, J. B. Thomson, Bengal Civil Service, to Alice Mary, eldest daughter of Colonel Barrow, Madras Staff Corps.

DEATH.

SCOBELL—October 30th, at Ranikhet, of diphtheritic croup, Wilfrid, aged 2½ years ; and Maud Alison, aged 2½ months, dearly loved children of Rev. J. F. Scobell, Chaplain of Ranikhet.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1878.

THE *Globe* newspaper, which seems to have a special talent for unearthing State papers which the Government wishes to withhold from publication, has just made known what it calls the true story of Sir Lewis Pelly's mission to Peshawur. The account given by the *Globe* of the terms offered to the Amir is, we believe, in the main correct ; at least, it coincides with the semi-official versions of the affair which have been current in India. We doubt if the Government of India proposed to send its agents as far as Balkh,—its idea was, we had understood, not to go beyond the Hindu Kush, though Balkh may have been thrown in to show the Amir that the English were willing to protect for him even his province of Afghan Turkestan between the Hindu Kush and the Oxus,—but it is certain that Lord Lytton's plan was to subsidize the Amir on the condition that English Residents, with of course sufficient escorts, were admitted into the chief cities of Afghanistan from Herat on the one side to Kabul on the other. A curious detail is mentioned by the *Globe*, that Sir Lewis Pelly was instructed to forego this demand as regards Kabul, out of consideration for the Amir's feelings ; but Shere Ali is quite shrewd enough to perceive that, with the English occupying the road from Peshawur to Balkh, and established in the west from Quetta to Kandahar and Herat, the fact of his capital remaining inviolate from the presence of the foreigner would be of no effect in maintaining his independence. We can hardly be surprised that a prince who has been a soldier all his life, and who is of a fierce and intractable temper, should have refused to sell his freedom to the English for 120,000*l.* a year, the subsidy which Lord Mayo offered him at Umballa, and which no doubt Lord Lytton was authorized to revive. According to the *Globe*, the great stumbling block with Shere Ali in the way of the proposed alliance was the advance of English troops to Quetta ; and, if this was so, the Government of India may perhaps, in point of policy, have committed a mistake in not opening negotiations with the Amir before sending troops into Baluchistan. But this is now an old story. No one cares at present to mumble the dry bones of the controversy as to the right or wrong of the march to Quetta. What is clear is that the treaties of the Government of India with the Khan of Khelat gave the former the right to occupy the latter's territory without any reference to the Amir of Kabul, whose claim to the suzerainity of Baluchistan is quite shadowy and has never been recognized in any way. Again, after the negotiations conducted by Sir Lewis Pelly had failed, the Government of India did nothing whatever to irritate the Amir, but was quite content to let him go his own way and be as sulky as he liked, provided only he made no attempt to menace the security of England's Indian Empire. He chose, however, to set the British power at defiance by accepting the friendship of Russia, though he was perfectly well aware that England had formally declared many years ago she would not on any account suffer Russian interference in Afghanistan ; and now he must bear the consequences of his own folly.

IF Russia in Asia is nearly invulnerable from the sea, it does not follow that her friends and acquaintances enjoy a similar immunity. The Persians, the Turks, Arabs, Turcomans, Koords, and even indirectly the Afghans themselves, are all within the moral influence of a British fleet. An imposing fleet in the Persian Gulf would most certainly tend to keep Persia straight, and the Turcomans, who are supposed to be friends of Russia, uncomfortable ; but more than this might be expected of a fleet in the Gulf—perhaps it might be regarded as a new rivet in those mysterious diplomatic relations England seems to have at present with Turkey. If the Turks are really in secret alliance with the English, nothing could suit them, or their cause, better than the presence of a strong British fleet in the Persian Gulf, and of an Indian *corps d'armée* in the neighbourhood of Bagdad. Because fleet and army would be an earnest of the fact of the alliance to all the peoples of the East, and perhaps the very strongest protest which could be made against Russia's ambitious projects in Asia Minor. More than this, it is extremely probable that were the Khans in the neighbourhood of Khiva and the Oxus to know *for certain* of an alliance which the news of fleet and army must bring home to them, they would join it, and, taking heart from the moral support of the English and Turks in alliance against Russia, would render the Russian acquisitions in Central Asia exceedingly hot and uncomfortable for our Asiatic rivals.

There is another consideration which might reasonably induce England to send a fleet to the Persian Gulf. It is well known that Lord Beaconsfield's Ministry is well disposed to the project of an overland railway, *vid* the Euphrates or some other route. This railway was one of the objects which induced the Government to occupy Cyprus. Cyprus was to be the fortified terminus of the line in the Levant, and some place on the shores of the Persian Gulf the other. Such being the programme, it is essential that England should make her presence felt in the Gulf, especially since Russian envious of the *prestige* which a railway through Asia Minor would accord England, proposes to run an overland line herself, or at least *threatens* to do so. Lord Beaconsfield might be influenced by these, as well as other, considerations in sending a fleet to the Persian Gulf, one consequence of its presence there being, perhaps, the British acquisition of some second Cyprus by purchase or persuasion. This move would, if discreetly managed, place England where Russia is now in the public opinion of the East—that is to say, at the very top of the tree. It would make England appear strong where she now appears weak, and besides paralysing Persia, and stopping all further Russian aggression in Armenia and on the Persian frontier, the move might not improbably terminate the Afghan War—to use an Irish figure of speech—before it has begun. The real reason no doubt of the Amir's defiant attitude is the apparent weakness of England in the East, and the growing strength of Russia there. Shere Ali knows,—and no doubt the Russians have not allowed him to forget it,—that the English have no forces in India wherewith to menace Persia, Bokhara, China, and, in short, all his neighbours, whereas the Russians *have* such forces and can show them. It will surprise that "poor old Amir," as *Punch* expressively calls him, to find that England can really master the situation better than Russia, and that she can overawe Persia, frighten the Turcomans, and put a damper on Russian ambition from a quarter the least expected—the sea. Shere Ali is not the man to fight on the losing side. He will not fight, moreover, against England in alliance with Mahomedans, with Turkey. If the expedition into Afghanistan is postponed to the spring, and if England in the meantime sends a fleet to the Gulf, and an army to Mesopotamia, the Afghan War, we believe, will never take place. The Amir, in these events, could no longer count on Russia for any assistance, and would accept any terms our Government chose to offer him. He has probably been promised by Russia all kinds of support from those Mahomedans in Central Asia whom Russia most kindly freed from their debts at the expense of the creditors, and he looks for a general *jehad* and a turbulence everywhere which will never come if England, by the steps we have pointed out, chooses to prevent it.

A bold Minister, a Minister like Pitt, has a famous opportunity now to drive the Russians out of their recent conquests in Asiatic Turkey, and,—into the Black Sea. If simultaneously with a declaration of war against Russia in Europe, and an expedition, naval and military, from England to support the Turks at Constantinople, England, or India, were to dispatch a strong fleet to the Persian Gulf and an army of from 20,000 to 30,000 men to Bagdad, that army could recover everything the Turks lost in Asia, and with very little resistance, too. If we are to credit the accounts of all travellers, an English army would be welcomed with enthusiasm by the whole population from Bagdad to Kars. The country would rise against Russia were an English army of deliverance, and one in alliance with the Turks, to appear there. And according to Colonel MacGregor the route is quite practicable for an Indian army. The Colonel surveyed every mile of it. A Minister like Pitt, in fact, could play with Russia that very game which Russia proposes to play with England. He could drive her out of her recently acquired possessions, let loose a beaten and an angry foe once more upon her, and make as big a blaze in the Caucasus, in Circassia, and Georgia, as ever Russia in her most heathenish moments contemplated firing in Hindustan. Why the opportunity is not seized, Ministers only know. They are doubtless well aware that they have in their hands the power of making Russia sing very small for the next half century, but it would seem that, for some reason or other, they prefer anything to war ; we might almost suppose they were timid of too probable successes. But if England goes on procrastinating, and putting off the advantages fortune offers with a lavish hand, the result must inevitably be this : that Russia will come to occupy that very position which England declines to take now. Russia will turn the human tide upon us which we might turn upon her now, she will take up the Turkish alliance if we do not, and she will run the railway to India for which we have taken Cyprus, and for which we ought to make the Persian Gulf a very particular British interest. We can scarcely conceive this happening, though. The good fortune of England will save her even were the Ministry to behave like imbeciles. The events that threaten must hurry England into the proper course to pursue, and it may be,—it is to be hoped so,—that the Ministry are only cautious, not imprudent, in their policy. We can afford to wait for the spring better than Russia, if only the Turkish alliance and a vigorous policy is to be the result of our waiting. The Turks will recuperate while the Russians are spending what they most want—money, and time is all England needs to put adequate armies into the field. But the postponement of an inevitable war with Russia to a more convenient season than the winter ought not to prevent us from making ourselves strong where we can, and the Persian Gulf with the Euphrates is certainly a geographical situation where we should put in an appearance of strength, all the more so that the demonstration is easily made by what we have a superabundance of,—ships.

THE TOWN DUES QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While the question of town dues still hangs fire, it is as well to undeceive the Town Council from the impression which has been foisted upon them by the Chamber of Commerce in reference to the reason which is alleged to have induced the Municipality to transfer the town dues collection to the Port Trust. In his letter to the Town Council the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce in effect says that the Chamber believes it to be true that when the collection of the town duties was in the hands of the Custom House, so great were the complaints of the "want of consideration," &c. evinced towards the merchants that the Municipal Commissioner of that time considered it desirable to transfer the collection to the Port Trust. If the Chamber of Commerce had no other *data* to go upon than the baseless fabric of an idle assertion, it would have been well for its *prestige* if it had left the matter alone. It is said to be a prominent characteristic of the Chamber that it keeps itself well posted in all that passes in the commercial world ; and it is a matter of grave surprise, therefore, that this omnicient body should not have been aware that the transfer of the town dues was made *not* because of the want of consideration to the merchants, but in consequence of the application made to the Municipal Commissioner of the Port Trust, stipulating to work the collection cheaper than the Custom House. Whether or not he has succeeded in doing so may be inferred from the expediency now felt of restoring the collection of that revenue to its original and legitimate management in the Custom House.

There is yet another false impression abroad which should be removed. Attempts were recently made by some correspondents in your paper to show that whereas no town dues used to be collected by the Customs Department before office hours, nor under the Port Trust management, this duty is received at any time from sunrise to sunset, with the view to afford facility to the trade. As one thoroughly conversant with the interior economy of both these departments of the Government, I take this opportunity to say that the same rule as regards working hours is adhered to by the latter as was used to be observed by the former department.

VERITAS.

OUR FOOTPATHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe preparations are being made to pave Church Gate Street. Are the door steps which disfigure the street, and encroach and take up two-thirds of the footpath, to be allowed to remain as a standing monument of Municipal and Town Council powerlessness, or is a proper footpath to be provided for the public ?

CITIZEN.

BOMBAY.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the band of the 66th Regiment at the Colaba Band Stand this evening at 5-30 p.m. :—

March	Tom Bowling	Millars.
Overture	The Siege of Rochelle	Balfe.
Waltz	Fomon	Waldteufel.
Selection Op. ...	Die Fledermaus	Strauss.
Duetto	Pipele	Ferrari.
Galop	Wally	Kunsdroff.

THE following programme will be played by the band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening :—

March		
Overture	"Duke of Essex"	Mercadante.
Quadrille	"Hit and Miss"	Herve.
Selection	"Ernani"	Verdi.
Waltzes	"La Reine de Saba"	Strauss.
Galop	"War March"	Kalkbrennen.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 28th October was Rs. 41,61,517, add silver received during the week Rs. 9,76,892. The sum of Rs. 8,00,008 in new coin was paid during the week ; the balance left was Rs. 43,38,401. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 23,01,212 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 5th November, was 538, being 30 less than in the preceding week, 59 more than the total of the week ending 6th November 1877, and 184 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 312 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 33·11 There were 123 deaths from remittent fever, being 19 less than in the previous week, 50 less than in the same period last year. There were 9 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 10 the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarhœa, and dysentery, were last week 51, 34, and 61, respectively, as compared with 31, 19, and 43 last year.

NATIVE GENERAL DISPENSARY AT KHETWADDY.—During the month of October 3,809 patients in all were treated, of whom 966 were new admissions, and 117 were remaining from the month before. Of this, 852 were cured, 104 absented, and 127 are still under treatment. The largest attendance was on account of fever, being 259 cases.

THE DISPUTED MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

MR. BHUGWANDAS PURSHOTUMDASS appeared yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, and filed his information against the Municipal Commissioner, calling upon him to show cause why the election of Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhoy should not be set aside, and the election of the deponent made on the 13th October last should not be confirmed. The information further stated, that if the magistrate was of opinion that the election of Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhoy was valid, the Municipal Commissioner should show cause why the votes and objections of the Members of the Municipal Corporation should not be set aside on the ground that the elections were not in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Acts—the Municipal Commissioner having failed to comply with the requirements contained in Section 9 D. of the said Act.

A summons was ordered to be issued, and the day for hearing to be fixed this morning by the Court.

UTTERING FORGED GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Assa Lalljee was brought up on remand and charged with fraudulently and dishonestly using as genuine two documents which he knew or had reason to believe to be forged documents, viz., notes purporting to be promissory notes of the Government of India, and also being in possession of four other forged currency notes.

Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. Gill, barrister-at-law, for the defence.

Mr. Inspector Millard was examined for the prosecution, who deposed to the circumstances connected with the arrest of the accused and the search of his premises. He further stated that a sum of Rs. 69,595 in genuine currency notes were found, also four forged currency notes which were wrapped up in brown paper and lying in a nitch in the wall.

The evidence of two native police officers was then taken, when the evidence for the prosecution was closed.

Mr. Gill then addressed the Court and said, that he believed His Worship intended to commit the case to the Sessions, he would not, therefore, now attempt to prove the innocence of the accused, or to remark upon the evidence adduced for the prosecution, but would beg to ask His Worship to allow his client to be admitted to bail. His Worship having declined to accede to this application, he adjourned the committal of the prisoner to Wednesday next, the 13th instant, in order to frame the charges upon which he is to be committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS.

YESTERDAY an adjourned annual general meeting of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, was held at the registered office of the company at 3 p.m., the Honourable Morarjee Gouuldass being in the chair. The audited accounts for the year ending 30th June last were passed. The chairman stated that in consequence of the suspension of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., the secretaries and treasurers of the company, who had always provided the working capital, some difficulty had been experienced in conducting the finances. He therefore proposed that the company should not pay a dividend this year, but should carry the amount to the credit of profit and loss account Rs. 30,860-6-8, and the amount due by Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. for guaranteed interest Rs. 15,000 to next year's account. The amount guaranteed by Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. is fully secured by the lien on the shares of the company, in accordance with article 15 of the articles of association, held by them, so that although no dividend will be paid, the company will lose nothing by the suspension of the secretaries and treasurers. This was formally put to the meeting and carried. The Honourable Morarjee Gouuldass was re-elected a director, and the appointment of Mr. W. M. Macaulay as a director in the place of Mr. H. Maxwel was confirmed. Mr. Burjorjee Manekjee and Mr. H. R. Cormack were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

HER Majesty's Troopship Crocodile, 4,173 tons, Captain Frederic P. Doughty, arrived in harbour yesterday from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 1st October, Queen's Town 6th, Malta 17th, and Suez 22nd.

The Crocodile brought 76 officers, 7 ladies, and 4 children ; and also 1,022 men, 42 women, and 81 children.

The following is the list of officers and their families :—

Lieut H A Carleton, R A.
Lieut J Veriker, R A.
Vet Surg J A Woods, 5th Lancers.
Wives of Lieut-Col Warren and Lieut Gordon.
2nd Lieut A J Nettleship, 2-15th Regt.
2nd Lieut W B Piers, 2-15th Regt.
2nd Lieut G J Younghusband, 1-17th Regt.
2nd Lieut F M Carpondale, 2-17th Regt.
2nd Lieut C Drummond, 1-25th Regt.
Lieut C S Cumberland, 29th Regt.
2nd Lieut S S R Rogers, 29th Regt.
Capt R W Studdy, 63rd Regt.
2nd Lieut M Y Bolton, 70th Regt.
Surg-Major S Y White, A M D.
Surg-Major and Mrs E Eustace, A M D.
Surg and Mrs J W Morgan, A M D.
Surg R D Hodson, I M S.
Surg K Cretin, I M S.
Surg A Duncan, I M S.
Surg H B Jones, I M S.
Surg A Hemstead, I M S.
Surg G A Canes, I M S.
Surg R J Mullen, I M S.
Surg R Pemberton, I M S.
Surg G S Robertson, I M S.
Surg G S Bayle, I M S.
Surg D E Worgan, I M S.
Surg F C Smith, I M S.
Surg G Meakes, I M S.
Surg J H Earle, I M S.
Surg R Armstrong, I M S.
Sub-Conductor A and Mrs Franks and 2 children, By, P W.
Lieut R R N Stuart, Bl S Corps.
Wife of Lieut C M Keighley.
Surg J Pedlew, A M D.
2nd Lieut R B Gaisford, 1-21st Regt.
2nd Lieut A F Hogg, 1-14th Regt.
2nd Lieut F J S Lawry, 1-14th Regt.
2nd Lieut Y H C Robertson, 1-14th Regt.
2nd Lieut J Haramond, 2-16th Regt.
Surg S P Bigger, I M S.
Surg J E Walsh, I M S.
Surg J J Morgan, I M S.
Surg W A Quayle, I M S.
Surg F F McCartie, I M S.
Surg C M Carruthers, I M S.
Surg G H Bull, I M S.
Sub-Conductor H Martin, Bl Comst Dept.
Lieut-Col D S Warren, 2-14th Regt.
Major T P Casby, 2-14th Regt.
Major W Young, 2-14th Regt.
Capt R S Lunon, 2-14th Regt.
Capt F W Harrington, 2-14th Regt.
Capt R Hall, 2-14th Regt.
Capt G Van Heythuysen, 2-12th Regt.
Capt A W Nayes, 2-14th Regt.
Lieut A Rutledge, 2-14th Regt.
Lieut V R Roe, 2-14th Regt.
Lieut J H P Parker, 2-14th Regt.
Lieut F D Walker, 2-14th Regt.
Lieut R L Calaves, 2-14th Regt.
Lieut E E S Schuyder, 2-14th Regt.
Lieut F W Ritchener, 2-14th Regt.
2nd Lieut A W St George, 2-14th Regt.
2nd Lieut H A Vowell, 2-14th Regt.
2nd Lieut R L B Carter, 2-14th Regt.
2nd Lieut C M Lister, 2-14th Regt.
2nd Lieut J H Christie, 2-14th Regt.
2nd Lieut G Wemyss, 2-14th Regt.
2nd Lieut G W Mitchell, 2-14th Regt.
2nd Lieut W Foy, 2-14th Regt.
2nd Lieut C P Barchard, 2-14th Regt.
Lieut and Adjt C S Gordan, 2-14th Regt.
Major and Pay Master W Franklin, 2-14th Regt.
2nd Lieut J E H Sullivan, 73r

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

FURTHER MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

PESHAWUR, Nov. 6.

Remainder of the Rifle Brigade from Nowshera and Attock arrive to-morrow. Preparations are steadily progressing. General Ross does not command the advance, but remains to command the large reserve force at Peshawur. The Utonia Kheyls are threatening the front of Abazai. Three companies of the 27th Punjab Infantry, one squadron of the 11th Lancers, and the I/A Horse Artillery are ordered to be ready to proceed at a moment's notice as support.

DISORGANISATION OF THE AMIR'S ARMY, AND DISAFFECTION IN AFGHANISTAN.—NEWS OF YAKOOB KHAN.

LAHORE, Nov. 7.

Great discontent prevails in the Amir's army on account of arrears of pay. Since February only three months' pay have been issued. Cruelties are perpetrated to force men to join the army. The forces from Jellalabad appear to have proceeded towards Lalipura. The Kabulees are looking to our entry for liberation from the Amir's despotic government.

Yakoob Khan has never been liberated, and his guards have been doubled since Abdoola Jan's death.

Negotiations with the Mohmand tribe, which have been carried on for some time, have taken a favourable direction, and it is expected they will join the British in their advance.

TERRIBLE CYCLONE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

Vizagapatam was visited by a cyclone on Tuesday from 1 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the evening. It commenced from North-East and veered East and South-East. The French and English barques Cambodge and Fifeshire are total wrecks. The captains and officers were all drowned, and of the crews only one Frenchman and four Englishmen were saved. There was a terrific sea. The Fifeshire parted in two, and the anchors of the Cambodge dragged. Both vessels were almost entirely laden with seed for Marseilles.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

SIR LEWIS PELLY'S MISSION TO PESHAWUR.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The *Globe* has published a statement that the true story of Sir Lewis Pelly's mission to Peshawur is as follows:—The British Government, through Sir Lewis, demanded the establishment of British officers at Herat, Candahar, and Balkh, but in consequence of the Amir's well known objection to our being represented at Kabul the matter was not pressed as far as regards that city. In addition to the above demand, England offered to conclude an offensive and defensive alliance with the Amir, to restore the subsidy granted to his father Dost Mahomed, and to guarantee the succession of Abdulla Jan to the throne.

The Amir however declined to accede to any of these proposals, and complained that England had always sided with his enemies; and, furthermore, he complained of the occupation of Quetta by the English. The negotiations with the Amir were then broken off; and nothing has been received from him since until his reply to the Viceroy's letter asking permission for the British Mission to visit Kabul.

ANOTHER CABINET COUNCIL.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

A Cabinet Council is summoned to meet in London to-day.

The *Times* warmly approves of the appointment of Sir Sam Browne to a Division in the Peshawur Valley, as also of the other commanders who have been appointed on the Frontier.

Latest advices state that the insurrection in Bulgaria is extending.

Consols yesterday closed at 95¼, being a rise of a half.

AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.

The State elections have been carried by the Republicans in the Northern States by a large majority. In the Western States the Democrats have been victorious, and in the Southern States the Democrats have also gained the day, but by a reduced majority.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, Nov. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora, homeward bound from Calcutta, departed from here to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 6, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera	4 5/16
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7 3-16
4 per cent. Government Securities	75½
4½ per cent. do	80½
3 per cent. Consols for account	95¾
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	112 ex-coupon.
Bar Silver	50½
Arrival—Colin.	

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

AGITATION AT MANDALAY.

MANDALAY, Oct. 30

There is likely to be trouble in connection with the Princes who are under the protection of the Resident. Moungook, the uncle of these Princes, who escaped, has returned disguised as a *phoongye*. He collected many men, armed them with musket and committed robbery and violence. The leader and 260 others were taken prisoners, and when examined many proved to be the officers of the King's guard. The ultimate object of Moungook was apparently to make the eldest Prince, who is at the Residency, King of Burmah. The insurgent arms were obtained from the soldiers.

THE BOMBAY BRIGADE.

A POONA correspondent telegraphs to us that the 19th N. I., now at Kurrachee, will be one of the native regiments of General Primrose's force, and that the 5th N. I. will go from Poona to relieve the 19th. The native Cavalry regiment will, he says, be a regiment of Sind Horse. Nothing authentic is known yet, however, about the composition of this force.

THE MADRAS BRIGADE FOR FIELD SERVICE.

WE are able to publish the following complete list of Regiments as those which are selected for the Madras Brigade ordered for field service:

67th Foot, Colonel Knowles, stationed at Bangalore.

14th Hussars, Colonel Arbuthnot, stationed at Bangalore.

1st Madras Light Cavalry, Colonel Hooper, stationed at Secunderabad.

30th Native Infantry, Colonel Georges, stationed at French Rocks.

36th Native Infantry, Colonel Hawks, stationed at Bangalore.

WE learn that Colonel Faller, Architectural Engineer to Government, proceeds on furlough to Europe by the mail steamer of the 18th inst. Major Mant will act for him during his absence.

A LETTER dated Trincomallee, Oct. 26, states "that H. M. ships Euryalus, Ruby, and Daphne are all in the harbour. They have been inspected by Admiral Corbett. H. M. S. Wild Swan has been ordered down here from Aden to meet the Admiral, and also, it is reported, for the purpose of holding a Court Martial on one of her officers. She is to arrive here on the 14th November. The Ruby leaves very shortly for Rangoon. The Euryalus will remain here till the 20th proximo when she will, most probably, leave for Calcutta via Rangoon."

THE Achinese war would now seem to be almost over, the principal chiefs having given in their submission to the Dutch authorities. Teokoe Bait, a powerful Achinese leader, has also surrendered.

H. M. S. Iron Duke, Admiral Hillyar's flagship, arrived at Singapore on the 18th Oct. from Devonport to await her consort, the Audacious, which she relieves.

THE *Economist* makes the following valuable suggestion for the benefit of banks:—"One matter may be referred to, and perhaps with advantage at this time, when the public mind is stirred as it rarely is, to take a more active interest in such matters. We published recently the balance sheets of the Canadian chartered banks, and there was, among other noticeable things in that statement, one point to which attention may be usefully drawn. It was this. On the side of the accounts representing the assets, there is one column marked 'directors' liabilities.' The heading speaks for itself. Might not the precedent be followed with advantage in the form of accounts employed in this country."

THE *Madras Times*:—The transfer of the East Indian Railway is, it is stated, being much discussed in those circles that take an interest in such subjects. The India office are also dealing with that matter, for their decision will be shortly wanted. It is considered to be highly improbable that the Indian Government will purchase the railway. It is far more likely that they will propose a new arrangement to the shareholders, involving a different apportionment of profits, a reduction of the guaranteed interest, and the payment of a large sum down to the Government. Of course, the negotiations between the India Office and the Company are confidential, and it is impossible to say what turn they are likely to take, but it is thought they will be found to involve most, if not all, the above points and not absolute purchase.

THE *Statesman*:—It is not seldom that we have to record in our columns accidents on the E. I. R. lines. In our issue of the 29th ultimo we published a report of a collision at Boinchee, further particulars regarding which are as follows:—It appears that on the 27th October last the 5-1 up-goods train collided with the 4-7 up at Boinchee. It is stated that Mr. Hoff, the relieving Station-master at Pundooah, neglected to give a caution message to the 5-1 up goods train to follow the 4-7 up. Mr. Hoff subsequently, we are informed, forged the names on the caution message of the driver and the guard to save himself from being charged with culpable neglect of duty. On the 30th ultimo the inquiring officer detected the forgery. A warrant of arrest was applied for at the Hooghly Police Court, and Mr. Hoff was arrested the following day at Howrah. He was on his own application released on bail in his personal recognizance of Rs. 200. Later the driver was also charged with neglect of duty, and arrested on the 1st instant. The case will come on for hearing shortly before the Magistrate at Hooghly. Mr. Hoff has efficiently served the E. I. R. Company for the past 18 years, during which period he has proved himself a capable officer, and won the good will of his subordinates.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Chandbally gives some particulars of a man-eating alligator:—"The rivers of Orissa are infested with alligators, and every now and then one of these creatures acquires a reputation as a man-eater, and is then hunted down. Early last week information was brought to Mr. Chapman, Inspector of Police at Chandbally, that a man had been carried off. It appears the poor fellow was lying in his boat with his feet hanging over the side, when the alligator made a snap at his feet, pulled him into the water, and made off. On receiving this report Mr. Chapman manned his boat and set off to the Damrah river, some miles from Chandbally, in pursuit. After several hours' search the *muggur* was seen crossing the river, and was allowed to gain the opposite bank. After crawling up the bank, it proceeded to make a meal off its victim, and whilst so engaged, was, by a lucky shot, killed on the spot. The Inspector had it cut open, and there were found in its stomach 26 pairs of brass anklets and bangles, weighing no less than 14 seers. There were also 2 pairs of gold earrings, and a number of toe-rings. It is supposed this alligator must have devoured four women, five children, and an unknown number of persons who wore no jewellery. Mr. Chapman deserves credit for his promptness."

THE *Madras Times*:—Colonel Sankey, the new Secretary of Public Works, Madras, has seen a good deal of service in Southern India. In Mysore and Coorg he has been connected with the service there, first Assistant to the Chief Engineer, and subsequently as Chief Engineer from June 1861, till his removal by His Excellency the Viceroy, 8th September 1877. With Coorg he had some previous acquaintance, having been stationed with the Sappers and Miners at Mercara and Fraserpett, from December 1848 to February 1850. Two leaves broke the continuance of his actual service in Mysore, as also a mission to the Colony of Victoria, for which he was selected by Lord Mayo (19th March to 6th October 1871). He was Chief Engineer of Mysore throughout the severe, but short famine of 1866, and again on his return from furlough (10th June to 8th September 1877), during which the Province passed through probably the severest trial on record.

A TELEGRAM in the *Pioneer* dated Thyetmyoo, 4th Nov. says:—"The former Viceroy of Pegu, who is the uncle of the Princes at the British Residency, was arrested on Tuesday, the 29th October, along with some other ex-officials and military officers. Depositions were taken under torture, and the prisoners confessed to a conspiracy on behalf of the Wyoungyan Prince, but without his sanction. The torture confessions imply cognizance by a younger brother. Wyoungyan's popularity constitutes a danger for the new Government and for himself. Numbers of officers and soldiers of various regiments were involved in the conspiracy. Negotiations were progressing well for the retirement of Wyoungyan to British territory. This desirable solution is still probable. There has been a serious dacoity in the suburb of the capital."

A NOVEL and very simple method of expeditiously ascertaining the distance of a passing ship from a battery has been lately tried with very successful results in Holland. The detachments of garrison artillery quartered in the coast defences of the country were assembled last month at the Helder to undergo a course of instruction in firing at moving objects; the target used being 60 metres long and resembling in shape the side of a ship, and being towed past the battery from which the practice was carried on, at distances varying from 700 to 1,500 yards. On the shore outside the battery two posts of observation were established, 850 yards apart, and placed in telegraphic communication with a central station behind the battery. At this station a large chart was stretched on a table, having the battery, the two posts of observation, and the adjacent coast line marked on it. Round each of the points indicating the position of the two posts a circle graduated in degrees was drawn and at each point again a ruler, pivoting on the point, was fixed. When, therefore, it was required to ascertain the distance of a passing object, observers stationed at the posts noted the angle contained by the line joining the two posts and a line from each of the two posts to the object, and telegraphed this to the central station. There the rulers on the chart were turned to the corresponding angles on the circle, and their intersection consequently indicated the exact position of the moving object on the chart at any given moment. A third ruler, marked with a scale of metres, was fixed on the chart, pivoting on the battery; and on this being turned to the point where the other two rulers intersected, the distance of the ship from the battery could be at once read off in metres. In actual practice this method was found to work admirably, the distances of the target as it was towed by a steamer past the battery being so correctly measured that more than half of the projectiles fired from a rifled 24 centimetre gun struck the mark.

GENERAL DUCROT has published the fourth volume of his work on the "Defence of Paris;" and his contemptuous remarks on the part played by the National Guard during the siege will not lessen the execration in which he is held by Republicans. So far from rendering justice to the 350,000 citizen-soldiers who left their counters and workshops to go and fight beside the regulars, the General declares that these men were an absolute hindrance to the defence; and that, in fact, he considers "their presence to have been as detrimental as if 20,000 men had been withdrawn from the regular army." This is another unfortunate utterance from a general who is accused by General Trochu of having prevented the French from winning the battle of Montretout (where the National Guards fought with discipline and valour) by arriving on the field of battle two hours behind time with his corps d'armée. General Ducrot, however, backs his criticism with facts, as when he derisively relates the stampedo of the 90th Legion at Champigny; and it must be remembered that although he has been so unlucky as to figure often in the character of a political and military Bombastes, he is a soldier whose judgment as a tactician and administrator none can contest. His account alone his opinions deserve attention. They amount to an emphatic condemnation of volunteer armies.

THE French *Annuaire Militaire* for 1878 is noticeable for a Republican innovation which can hardly be accidental. The nobiliary titles of officers possessing them are omitted. Hitherto the rule has been to omit them in the case of officers below the rank of general. Thus the Marquis de Galliffet was at one time simply Colonel de Galliffet in the Army List, but on obtaining promotion became "le General Marquis de Galliffet." Now, the compilers of the volume have stripped even generals of all but their military rank: and this though the Third Republic has so far refrained from treading in the footsteps of its predecessors that no law has been passed for the abolition of titles. They are even distinctly recognized in more ways than one, notably by the President of the Republic, who appends to official documents the signature of "Marechal de MacMahon, Duc de Magenta." Yet a journal considered so moderate as the *Republique Francaise* loves to speak of the chief of the State as "M. de MacMahon," while others call the Duke of Aumale "M. d'Aumale," which is about as discourteous as it would be for an English journal to shorten the style of the Queen's sons to "Lord Edinburgh" and "Lord Connaught." Meanwhile the innovation introduced by the editor of the *Annuaire* will give offence to a numerous and influential class of officers, titles being found thickly scattered as one glances over the former lists of generals. Some of the names, indeed, though shorn of marquisate or dukedom, fall somewhat short of Republican simplicity; and one can only hope that, *e.g.*, Generals Espivent-de la Villesplonet and Le Poitevin-de-la-Croix-de-Vaubois, do not have to sign an unnecessary number of divisional orders.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—Lord Dufferin's farewell speech at Toronto is a worthy close to a period of noble service to the empire and Canada during the past six years and a half. Instinct with genuine patriotism and the true imperialist spirit, his glowing periods evidently went straight to the hearts of his hearers. No Governor of an English colony in this generation has deserved a warmer welcome from his countrymen than Lord Dufferin. By his eloquence, as well as by his tact and wholesome vigour, he has done more than we can perhaps at present appreciate to knit yet closer the bonds which connect the growing Dominion with the mother country, while at the same time maintaining friendly relations with the great Republic of the United States. That he has had great opportunities and on the whole a peaceful term is no doubt true. But there is bitter political feeling in the Dominion, as elsewhere, to deal with; and that he has maintained a scrupulous impartiality is best shown by the attitude of both parties on his retirement. What Lord Dufferin's powers of administration may be we have had little opportunity of judging; but he who possesses the faculty of managing men rarely fails of the capacity to deal with events.

THE half-yearly general meeting of the Oriental Bank Corporation was held on Oct. 17 at the bank, Threadneedle-street, Mr. George Arbuthnot presiding. At the request of the chairman, Mr. Patrick Campbell, the chief manager, read the half-yearly accounts and balance-sheet. The total liabilities amounted to £21,636,254, the principal being—bills of exchange in circulation not bearing interest £6,810,841, cash deposited not bearing interest £3,926,142, cash deposited bearing interest £8,283,680, and due to shareholders £1,919,387. The principal assets were—coin and bullion £2,386,719, bills from and bank balances £857,141, Government securities £1,812,936, and notes and other bills discounted, or other debts due to the Corporation, excluding those abandoned as bad, £16,186,295. A shareholder thought the proprietors ought to be furnished with copies of the accounts, as it was difficult to follow the items as they were read. The chairman, in reply, said it had never been the custom since the establishment of the Corporation to present a statement of the accounts in October. By the charter the directors were not bound to have a meeting at all in October, only it had hitherto been usual to have such meeting for the purpose of declaring a dividend, which was subject to the discretion of the Board. He then declared an *interim* dividend of £1 5s. per share for the half-year ending the 30th of June last to be paid on and after the 1st of November, tax free. They were, he said, well able to declare this dividend, as the shareholders would have heard from the statement which had been read. The amount of profit undivided on the 31st of December last was £5,758, and the net profit for the half-year, after defraying current charges and providing for bad and doubtful debts, was £85,481, making a total of £91,240. The amount required to pay the *interim* dividend of £1 5s. per share—or at the rate 10 per cent. per annum—was £75,000, leaving a balance of £16,240 to be carried forward to next half-year. He hoped if they had as good a result during the current half-year, that they would be able to give the same dividend, and have a moderate sum over to carry to the reserve fund to begin replacing what they were obliged to take from it. There was really nothing special to tell the shareholders, but he should imagine that their minds were all a good deal occupied with the unhappy event which had occurred Scotland—the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank, the other consequent failures, and how this bank had been affected. An event of this kind could not occur without the Indian banks being affected, and the Oriental Bank Corporation had between India and Ceylon about £71,000 of bills drawn under marginal credits for the Bank of Glasgow, for which that bank was of course responsible, and they also had recourse to the Eastern houses so that between the two they had not the slightest doubt that they would receive every penny; and although there might be a temporary delay, it was usual in such cases to pay 5 per cent. interest, which he expected to receive. They had another bill for £1,200 on another house, but there was a good drawer behind it. They could not tell what might happen, but, from the best examination of their bills, they did not see any reason at present to apprehend any loss. He hoped that what he had said would be regarded as satisfactory by the shareholders. He had no resolution to propose, his duty being simply to declare the *interim* dividend. A shareholder asked if the directors had got to the bottom of "all the irregularities, connected with the branches." The chairman in reply, said he knew nothing special about "irregularities," but they had written off all that required to be written off; they had also made provision, and they hoped to get something back. They did not know of a single penny further. It was quite right that the item of bills discounted amounted to £16,186,000. A shareholder observed that this showed an increase of £2,000,000. The proceedings then terminated.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette*:—The Indian Press writes in high approval of the abolition of duplicate medical boards in India for British officers. Its remarks on this and kindred military subjects are worthy of all commendation, stimulated as they are by a political perspicacity which recognises the importance of the Army and of studying military comfort. In this respect they are in striking contrast to the apathy, we might almost say antagonism, of the non-military Press of this country, certainly of a section of it which displayed anything but sympathetic feelings during the purchase debates. While, however, exposing the anomaly of duplicate medical boards, it is singular that our Indian contemporaries should have seized the shell and lost sight of the kernel representing a grievance compared with which the inconvenience of duplicate medical boards is as nothing. We allude to the disbursement of an officer's British pay on quitting India. He receives from the Presidency Paymaster forty days' British pay in substitution of the old six months' Indian pay and allowances. This the paymaster disburses to him in rupees, valuing the same at 2s. 2d., while their marked value is only 1s. 9d.; and not content with giving the rupee a fictitious value, the Indian Government looks on with complacency while the unhappy wight becomes doubly a sufferer on changing his silver into gold. To realize this case in its naked deformity it is necessary to recall the days of the East India Company and the treatment of its servants, in order that the present and past being placed in juxtaposition, the public may have an opportunity of estimating the above-mentioned grievance. In the old halcyon days it was the custom of the East India Company to give a sick officer proceeding to Europe six months' Indian pay and allowances. The custom was part and parcel of that generous system of Government which paid liberally and received in return magnificent services. It was also based on the generous recognition that when an officer is sick and helpless it is the time of all others that he is most deserving of official consideration, sickness requiring many additional comforts and many additional expenses. Since the decease of "John Company" the tide of discomfort has rapidly culminated for the British officer in India. Not only has the rupee, but its value, bullock hire, rent, wages and the necessaries of life have become proportionately dear. When this is considered, it surely is not too much for the officers of our Army to ask for justice to be extended to them when they are compelled to apply for leave to England to recruit their health with constitutions broken down by service in a tropical climate. The mission of these gentlemen seems to make bad worse. Everyone knows that the British subaltern's pay is contemptibly small. Few, however, will credit that even this pittance he does not receive in its integrity. Can it be conceived that advantage is taken of his poverty and sickness to render him still more helpless? We say nothing of his Indian pay, but sure his British pay should be exempt from irritating and most unjust deductions.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 30th October are published for general information:—

Kurrachee—Kharif harvest commenced. Locusts doing much damage throughout collectorate.

Shikarpur—Kharif crops being harvested.

Hyderabad—Locusts in eight talukas; much damage done in six. Rice crops slightly damaged by early north winds.

Ahmedabad—No change.

Panch Mahels—Rabi sowing begun.

Kaira—Cotton and tobacco good.

Broach—Kharif crops cut except cotton; rabi being sown.

Surat—Rabi sowing progressing, but one good shower wanted.

Khandesh—Showers in places. Harvesting progressing; rabi sowing commenced everywhere.

Nasik—Rabi sowing progressing. Prices falling slightly. Kharif outturn good.

Tanna—Kharif reaping progressing; slight damage to reaped crops by unseasonable fall.

Kolaba—(Report for week ending 28th ult.)—Reaping progressing.

Ratnagiri—(Report for week ending 22nd ult.)—Reaping progresses.

Poona—(Report for week ending 27th ult.)—Kharif harvesting progresses.

Ahmednagar—Kharif reaping nearly finished; rabi crops well; sowing progressing.

Sholapur—Kharif 4 annas, crop moderate; rabi 12 annas, of which 8 annas sown; prospects good.

Satara—Crops improving.

Belgaum—Fine weather desired; crops well.

Dharwar—Rice harvest and late sowings commenced.

Kanara—Harvest on coast continues.

Rajkot—Crops healthy.

Wadhwan—Young locusts at Jhinjuwara, Patri, Bhoika. Cotton improving; wheat and gram being sown.

Baroda—Kharif being reaped; rabi sowing progressing.

General Remarks—Locusts have done damage in Sind. Kharif harvest generally progressing; out-turn good. Rabi sowing general. Cold weather began in Gujerat, North Deccan, and Konkan. Showers continue in Southern Maratha Country.

STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 29TH OCTOBER.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras general prospects continued good; in Kurnool the weather has been more favourable, and prospects are brighter in Tinnevelly where rain has fallen; in Coimbatore some damage continues. The number—55,891—on relief works shows a further decrease of 9,064, and that—33,127—gratuitously relieved of 4,311. In Mysore, the crops, which have been harvested in places, are good as before, and prices are still falling. The numbers on relief-works, and in receipts of gratuitous relief, have further diminished by 1,264 and 2,220, respectively, the present totals, in each case, being 18,227 and 6,716. In the Bombay Presidency, the *kharif* harvest is progressing generally, with a good outturn, and sowings for the *rabi* are going on everywhere; in parts of Sind, locusts are causing much damage. In the Central Provinces, the *kharif* harvest and sowing for the *rabi* are in progress, and prospects are generally good; prices are stationary, but have begun to exhibit a downward tendency. There is no change in Berar. In Central India rain is still needed. The report from Rajputana is for the week ending the 22nd October, and shows no material change; rain is much wanted in Ulwur. In Bengal, little or no rain has fallen, and more is much wanted in Shahabad, Sarun, Gya, Patna, Chumparun, Lohardugga, Manbhoom and Bankoora; reports from other places are generally favourable; injury by insects to rice crop in parts of Noakhally continues. In Assam prospects remain good, except that in Sylhet injury by insects is reported to be considerable, and that in the Tezpore district, in the Mangaldai subdivision, 2,386,719 acres from which a revenue of £57,141, Government securities £1,812,936, and notes and other bills discounted, or other debts due to the Corporation, excluding those abandoned as bad, £16,186,295. A shareholder thought the proprietors ought to be furnished with copies of the accounts, as it was difficult to follow the items as they were read. The chairman, in reply, said it had never been the custom since the establishment of the Corporation to present a statement of the accounts in October. By the charter the directors were not bound to have a meeting at all in October, only it had hitherto been usual to have such meeting for the purpose of declaring a dividend, which was subject to the discretion of the Board. He then declared an *interim* dividend of £1 5s. per share for the half-year ending the 30th of June last to be paid on and after the 1st of November, tax free. They were, he said, well able to declare this dividend, as the shareholders would have heard from the statement which had been read. The amount of profit undivided on the 31st of December last was £5,758, and the net profit for the half-year, after defraying current charges and providing for bad and doubtful debts, was £85,481, making a total of £91,240. The amount required to pay the *interim* dividend of £1 5s. per share—or at the rate 10 per cent. per annum—was £75,000, leaving a balance of £16,240 to be carried forward to next half-year. He hoped if they had as good a result during the current half-year, that they would be able to give the same dividend, and have a moderate sum over to carry to the reserve fund to begin replacing what they were obliged to take from it. 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INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE BOMBAY EXCHANGE BANKS AND MESSRS. W. NICOL & COMPANY.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

WE think the action of the Banks at Bombay, in regard to the liquidation of the estate of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., was inevitable. We are by no means surprised to learn that the managers of the institutions concerned, the Oriental, the Chartered, and the Agra Banks, have announced their intention to apply to the local High Court for an injunction to render their signatures to the trust deed null and void. No doubt, this course is decided on with the object of the partners in Messrs. Nicol and Co. to be set free from their liabilities as soon as their estate should be handed over to the trustees for the creditors. But how would this effect the Banks, and more especially their credit? If Messrs. Nicol and Co. had succumbed to misfortune, arising out of their own business, then we think it would have been better in every way, if the creditors were satisfied of the individual integrity of the partners, that they should have been released by the deed of trust, when the creditors assumed charge of the estate. The grievance in this case is, however, that the firm has fallen from its subserviency to an English house, and as a consequence of transactions which *character* of the transactions between Nicol & Co., the Glasgow Bank, and Smith, Fleming and Co., and how this bank had been affected. An event of this kind could not occur without the Indian banks being affected, and the Oriental Bank Corporation had between India and Ceylon about £71,000 of bills drawn under marginal credits for the Bank of Glasgow, for which that bank was of course responsible, and they also had recourse to the Eastern houses so that between the two they had not the slightest doubt that they would receive every penny; and although there might be a temporary delay, it was usual in such cases to pay 5 per cent. interest, which he expected to receive. They had another bill for £1,200 on another house, but there was a good drawer behind it. They could not tell what might happen, but, from the best examination of their bills, they did not see any reason at present to apprehend any loss. He hoped that what he had said would be regarded as satisfactory by the shareholders. He had no resolution to propose, his duty being simply to declare the *interim* dividend. A shareholder asked if the directors had got to the bottom of "all the irregularities, connected with the branches." The chairman in reply, said he knew nothing special about "irregularities," but they had written off all that required to be written off; they had also made provision, and they hoped to get something back. They did not know of a single penny further. It was quite right that the item of bills discounted amounted to £16,186,000. A shareholder observed that this showed an increase of £2,000,000. The proceedings then terminated.

SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS.

(*Englishman*, Nov. 4.)

IT is time, we think, Lord Lytton prayed to be saved from some of his friends. People whose minds are not irrevocably made up about a policy, are likely to be turned against it, when its advocates begin to counsel disobedience to lawful authority as a means of carrying it out. That is the strange advice which a section of the Indian press is urging upon the Viceroy in respect of the detention of the Ameer's envoy, that, at no ultimate sum should he be sent to Sher Ali before war is declared against him. The theory that it is the Viceroy's duty to obey orders from home is informed to be accepted with the important qualification that he should prefer his own judgment when that judgment is clear and precise, and the pressure is not such as to carry us sheer into folly, and the fruit of an imperfect perception of the facts. And he is further reminded that it is through disobedience when occasion required it, that Governor Generals in India have hitherto achieved greatness.

Now, if the concession of a greater amount of independence to Her Majesty's Indian Viceroys would be the better or the worse for the interests of British rule in India is a question which we are not at present called on to discuss. Nor need we dispute the historical fact that there have been cases in Indian history in which the Governor General has achieved success and greatness by following his own judgment in preference to orders from home.

What it is essential to remember is that since those days, the conditions under which the government of India are carried on have undergone a change which, for better or for worse, has deprived Governor Generals of this chance of achieving greatness, for the simple reason that it has deprived disobedience of orders from home of the only excuse which prevented it from being sheer insubordination. In the days when it took long months for the Government of India to communicate facts and obtain instructions from England, all orders respecting passing events, however peremptory in form, were, of necessity, mere loose indents in their nature. The facts might have become memories of a past state of things before the orders were issued; the orders dead letters before they were received. For the Governor General to disobey the orders actually given in such a case, was, and is, right, and always in theory, to obey the orders which presumably would have been given had the two Governments been in immediate communication with each other. For the Governor General to disobey orders from home now, when facts can be communicated and instructions received in the course of a few hours, is, consequently, it must be due to concealment or misrepresentation on his part if the Home Government are not in possession of all the data and arguments on which his judgment is based, would be, in both fact and principle, simple defiance. Now, whatever degree of independence may be hereafter allowed to an Indian Viceroy liberty of defiance cannot be allowed him on any tenable theory of government. A Viceroy now-a-days may protest, may resign, if his protest be unheeded, and carry public opinion with him, if not achieve greatness; but he cannot disobey positive and clearly defined instructions and thereby commit the blunder himself to an act little, if at all, short of mutiny, and courting universal condemnation.

The determination that an ultimatum shall be sent to Sher Ali may be a good or a bad one. But the British Government having arrived at it, it must be carried out. If evil result, we may dawn the ministry and the telegraph, but can hardly accuse Lord Lytton of subserviency.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

SIR BARTLE FRERE ON AFGHANISTAN.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay[Gazette."])

"Now, this danger, to be reasonably apprehended from a Russian Minister established at Cabul and Russian subjects quietly permeating Afghanistan, is a danger which is never many weeks removed from the present time. I have no doubt that the good feeling of the existing Government in Russia would prevent their taking any steps towards it if we seriously remonstrated with them at the present moment; but we must recollect that the more material part of such a step may be taken at any moment by a daring Russian frontier commander who chooses to run the risk of formal disavowal and recall, and that, once taken, the step would be, or might be said by the Russians to be, irrevocable. If the Ameer chooses to invite a Russian officer of rank, if he positively refuses to allow any return to all Russian visitors, in what form at the present moment could we put our complaint, and what could we say, in answer to the Russian reply to our remonstrances, if they said: 'Our frontier is pure conterminous with that of the Ameer. It is absolutely necessary, in order to avoid disputes and complications, that we should have an accredited representative at the Ameer's right hand, and we see no other way of avoiding continual grounds of dissension and off-once, and of enabling us to observe our most obligations as good neighbours to the Ameer and his friends the British Government of India?'

"Looking to the time it took to move the Foreign Office and our friends the Turks in the matter of the Turkish aggressions near Aden, years may elapse before the negotiations and correspondence on such a subject could come to a point; and if we found the Russians firm, what are we to do? Do you think the English people could or would be resolved to declare war on Russia merely because the Russians obtained from our semi-barbarous ally an amount of friendly protection for their representatives and subjects which the Ameer declares he cannot afford to us? I think the English people would be very likely to say, 'If you must declare war with some one, declare war against the Ameer; he is the real offender, and the first person to be punished. If the Russians help him, we will think about fleets to the Baltic and Black Sea another year. Indians have only your own blundering politicians to blame if you are in a worse position at Cabul than the Russians are.'

"This, it seems to me, would be the case if a Russian Minister were established, either formally or informally, at Cabul, and friendly relations prevailed between Russians and Afghans, while we are in the present state of apparent peace in Europe. But how would it be if we were engaged in any distant war, and Russia, occupied our diplomatists during the last ten years, about Danish or Cuban questions, or Luxuemburg questions, or Spanish, or Swiss, or Italian questions, in which Russia wished us either to support her actively, or in which she desired to neutralize our voice against her? She would then only have to instruct her Minister at Cabul to show his teeth, to hold language insulting or offensive to us, and to get the Ameer to make ostentatious preparations for war. If subsequently peace were patched up in Europe, the Minister might be recalled, in satisfaction of our remonstrances; but meantime, what would be the effect in India? Should we able to withdraw a single regiment or gun? Should we not be probably called on to increase our Indian army and get ready for war? All this, remember, may be done without our actually breaking with Russia.

"But the case would be far more serious if matters went a little further. I have never seen any difficulty in a Russian agent impelling upon us in India hordes of Asiatic barbarians, more or less disciplined by renegade Russian and Indian soldiers, many of them deserters from our own army, followed by a vast train of undisciplined camp-followers, as followed Nadir Shah and Ahmed Shah almost within living memory. When people doubt the possibility of such a move, and talk of want of commissariat, &c., they speak in entire ignorance of the mode in which an Asiatic marauder, or even a regularly paid soldier of an Asiatic Power, habitually travels. Of course, such a force would be met as soon as it appeared in India, and we may hope it would be defeated, if not annihilated. But what will take place in the meantime? How much expense will be incurred in repelling them? How many outbreaks will occur in India itself? And who can tell what will happen when once the rolling stone is put in motion? And all this, it seems to me, may be done without Russia committing herself to a clear *casus belli*, or being in any way actively unfriendly.

"We are always sure of having in the Russian councils one large and influential party sincerely opposed to any attempt to favour such proposals on India; but we are also sure of there being always an opposite party, bent on Russian extension, regardless of ultimate consequences, and capable of doing an immense deal of mischief before any such check can be applied.

"You will naturally ask, what is the remedy I propose for this state of things, and I will briefly state the principle on which I would proceed. First of all, I would endeavour to meet the danger as far as possible from our own frontier, without placing any hostile Power between us and our Indian base. Some of these measures I have already described. They involve the establishment of a perfect intelligence department of European officers in Afghanistan, and, if possible, a preponderating influence there; but I would not attempt the subjugation of the country nor its military occupation, because I believe that we can effectually keep out all rivals by supporting a national Government. Hence I would not attempt to hold Herat by a force of our own troops—at least, not until we had tried the effect of such measures as Todd, and Pottinger, and Rawlinson proved could be so effectual in like cases. I would not attempt to enforce union of the Afghan States under a single ruler; I would not oppose such union, if the ruler seemed capable of effecting it; I would give him the best advice I could on the subject, but avoid committing myself to support an unpopular or imbecile candidate for united Afghan empire. I believe if we dealt candidly and frankly with the Afghans, as Metcalfe and Clerk dealt with the Sikhs, we might maintain supreme influence among them as long as we can command a succession of such men. But you must trust them largely and remember that their expenditure cannot be conducted like that of an overseer of a Union workhouse, under a vigilant Board of Guardians.

"I would greatly increase our naval force in Indian seas, and I would make those seas take the place of the Mediterranean as an ordinary cruising ground of one of our principal squadrons. Now that there are other Powers with a naval force in the Mediterranean besides France and Spain, our position there is much altered. There are Turks, Greeks, and Egyptians, Italians, and Germans, and Russians, as well as Frenchmen and Spaniards, to balance one another. With Gibraltar and Malta in our hands, we shall be as well able to hold our own in the Mediterranean as in old days; but we seem too apt to forget that the opening of the Suez Canal has materially altered our naval position in India. All the Mediterranean Powers I have named, and America also, have now some days' start of us in getting to the coast of India, and a well-directed naval expedition might now establish a hostile force on our Indian coasts, in a position to be seriously troublesome, while our attention was directed north-westwards. This would have been far more difficult before the Suez Canal was opened, because we had then the start of all other naval Powers in getting to India. We ought to have what we have not now, a squadron amply sufficient to protect our Indian coasts from insult or aggression, and able to refit in India even during a temporary interruption of the route by the Suez Canal. Hitherto the Viceroy has had little need for thinking of his navy, but in the next war he will have to make it his chief concern."

After discussing the future of Turkey and Persia, Sir Bartle Frere

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE, PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £5,200,000
RESERVE FUND £850,000

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F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
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BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.
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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows :—
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Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "

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WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

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12 " ..... 5 " "

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C. J. SHARP, Agent.

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Do 6 do. do. do. 4 do, do.
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ALEX. LEITH,
Elphinstone Circle. Acting Agent.

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All letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
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Prime York and Cumberland Hams in Canvas, small sizes.

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Terms Cash with order or reference for payment in Bombay.

GRIFFITH'S NEW ZINC WHITE PAINT,

Covers 100 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 25 per cent. more than White Lead.

It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

This Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, received the highest possible praise at the Meeting of "Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "Social Science Congress."

So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 tons PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 80 tons extra PER WEEK, they have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.

WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its capacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.

OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the *good* properties of both the above without any of their drawbacks, viz., it has far more body than Lead, has double that of Oxide Zinc, has the same whiteness, will never change colour even in sulphuretted hydrogen (which destroys Lead) and does not lose its opacity by age. It is calcined at a red heat in its manufacture, hence is almost indestructible, and, of course, will stand any variation of climate. Its durability is such that it is admirably adapted for protecting Iron, Wooden or Cement Structures ; in any exposed situations, from the effects of the weather.

PROFESSOR PHIPSON says—"It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."

GRIFFITH'S PATENT NEW ZINC WHITE is at present used by the English and other Governments as well as large private firms.

GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER & BERDOE will be most happy to forward test samples, also full reports from the highest scientific authorities in the kingdom, gratis, to any one applying direct to them, or to any Agents of the "Silicate Paint Company" who have undertaken the sale of this article We annex curtailed reports from—

PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paint and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.

JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H. M. Mint, Council of India, &c.

PROFESSOR LUTSCHAUNIG, Liverpool Assay Office,

DR. PHIPSON, Fellow of Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp ; and of Royal Society of Natural Sciences, Brussels.

T. A. BRITTON, Surveyor to Metropolitan Board of Works.

C. H. TOZER, and other Practical Men in the trade.

From PROFESSOR BARFF, M. A., Professor of Chemistry to Royal Academy and Catholic University ; Lecturer on Paints and Colours to Society of Arts,

The LABORATORY, Catholic University College, Kensington, 8th Dec. 1875.

Having examined the NEW WHITE ZINC PIGMENT, I beg to state that, as far as I know, the substance has never before been used as a Pigment, and my experience of these matters extends over twenty-five years. From my constant practice in examining Pigments as Professor of the Chemistry of Pigments, &c., at the Royal Academy of Arts), I am enabled to state that this new ZINC WHITE has great body, [i. e] covers well, and can be worked easily, it seems to me in these respects to equal the best White Lead Paint. It is a very pure white, and absolutely resists the action of foul air which contains Sulphuretted Hydrogen. It will resist high temperature without its whiteness being destroyed in any way (by high temperatures, I mean those FAR ABOVE anything to which it can be exposed in any use to which it can be applied as a Paint). If it be applied with inorganic substances, a red heat will not permanently alter its appearance.

As a Paint it is superior to White Lead, for two great reasons, —First, it will not change tint in water closets, or near drains or in foul air ; second, it will always retain its opacity, which White Lead will not. I need hardly mention that Painters using it will not be liable to suffer from Lead Poisoning.

In Manufacture it is SIMPLE, EXPEDITIOUS and INEXPENSIVE. As being interested in Art, I feel that the invention is one which will supply a want which has long been felt, and therefore I shall do all in my power to advance its interests.

(Signed) FREDERICK T. BARFF, M.A.,
Christ's College, Cambridge.

From Messrs. JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, Her Majesty's Royal Mint, Council of India &c., &c.
Certificate.] Assay Office, London, 20th December, 1875.

Comparative examination of sample of the new Pigment with dry White Lead.

HEAT sufficient to change the White Lead into the Yellow Protoxide has no effect on the colour of the compound. It is also much less soluble in diluted acids.

We are therefore of opinion that this colour would be much more stable than that of White Lead.

(Signed) JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers.

The LIVERPOOL ASSAY OFFICE, 64, Cable Street, Liverpool, 26th November, 1875.

Dear Sir,—We have tested the New Patent ZINC WHITE you sent us, and have carefully compared it with the ordinary commercial White Lead.

We find it very superior in many respects.

The body is dense and opaque, and consequently the Paint covers a larger surface than would an equal bulk of White Lead. In this respect it differs greatly from the ordinary Oxide, which though of a very pleasing white colour, has little body.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas, which is the most common impurity in the atmosphere of large towns, has no effect at all upon it, for we have exposed a surface covered with it, side by side with one covered with White Lead to a powerful development of Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas in a vessel, and find that the White Lead turns black at once, your ZINC WHITE remains unaltered.

The ordinary lighting Gas and its foul products of combustion do not affect it either, nor do weak acids, which readily attack Lead.

Heat does not cause it to blister, as this Pigment has the property of adhering to the surface on which it is laid with great tenacity. A temperature above the boiling point of water, leaves it unaltered ; and even when the Oil is decomposed at a higher temperature, it clings to the surface and looks well, whilst Lead Paints soon perish and blacken.

Towards Iron, unlike the Lead Compounds, it behaves in an absolutely neutral manner. For the Indian Market it ought to be invaluable, and there is no doubt that it will supersede entirely the White Lead.

We will say in conclusion that your Patent ZINC WHITE combines the good properties of the White Lead and the Zinc Oxide, without any of their shortcomings.

We remain, yours truly,
LUTSCHAUNIG & Co.

Report of Dr. T. L. PHIPSON, Fellow of the Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp, and of the Royal Society of Medical and Natural Sciences of Brussels, &c.

LABORATORY OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, 4, The Cedars, Putney, S. W. London, 12th May, 1877.

I have submitted your Patent ZINC WHITE to a careful analysis, and to every possible variety of test, in comparison with White Lead, and I have no hesitation whatever in stating that it SUPERSEDES THE BEST WHITE LEAD in the following particulars :—

It has MORE BODY and his decidedly WHITER ; it is NOT AFFECTED BY WEAK ACIDS, as White Lead is ; IT REMAINS WHITE AFTER HEATED, which White Lead does not ; it DOES NOT DARKEN in colour by combination of sulphuretted hydrogen or sewer gases which White Lead does ; it MIXES WITH OIL, and other Pigments with the greatest ease ; finally, it WILL NOT ACT AS A POISON, as White Lead does, to the workmen engaged in the manufacture or use of it, and it IS MUCH MORE ECONOMICAL.

In presence of these results, I can emphatically recommend your ZINC WHITE as one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times.

(Sd.) T.L. PHIPSON, Ph D., F.C.S., &c.,
Formerly of the University of Brussels, Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

The LABORATORY, Catholic University College, Kensington, July 2nd, 1877.

I have again examined Griffith's Patent ZINC WHITE PIGMENT. For the last three months samples of that Pigment have been sent to me from time to time, and I have noticed a considerable improvement in them. With my own hands I have laid on the colour, and find it works smoothly and well ; in this respect it equals any White Lead I have ever used. I have not the slightest hesitation, as having been for many years practically acquainted with the laying on of Pigments in all branches, in saying that Griffith's ZINC WHITE, samples of which I have used, is in every respect equal to the best White Lead as to MANIPULATION. Now as to durability, from the experience which I have had of ZINC WHITE Pigments there is no fear in them, or in Griffith's ZINC WHITE to decay, or suffer deterioration.

(Sd.) FRED. BARFF, M.A., Christ's College, Cambridge.

The LIVERPOOL ASSAY OFFICE, 21st May, 1877.

Since last reporting on your PIGMENT, in 1875, I have again had occasion to witness the manufacture of your article at the Works, where it is now made on a large scale. The tests I have made of samples from bulk not only bear out my previous report and confirm it in every particular, but I may add that, on further investigation, the results are quite beyond my expectations.

The property of covering a large surface, or the so-called "body" of the pigment is remarkable when compared with White Lead. In one experiment I tried, I found half-pound of the New White could be spread out, when mixed with two OUNCES of Linseed Oil and ONE OUNCE of Turpentine over an acre of eighty-one square [feet ; whereas the sample of White Lead, mixed with same quantities of liquid and same weight, only covered thirty-eight and three-quarters square feet.

I quite agree with Professor Barff that the time must come when the miserable prejudices of consumers will be overcome.

(Signed) ALFRED LUTSCHAUNIG.

From JOHN H. & SAMUEL JOHNSON, Wholesale Druggists Manufacturing Chemists, Oil and Paint Merchants, Liverpool, November 1875.

Your Patent ZINC WHITE will prove a great acquisition to the Trade. What has long been wanted is a kind of ZINC WHITE that has the body of Lead which yours has, and does not tarnish as Lead does.

North Brixton, London, 6th September, 1875.

Sir,—I have tried your Patent ZINC WHITE Ground, and must say it is the best thing that has been brought under my notice, and as a practical Decorator, must say you have got the right thing, viz., a new white that is not a lead, and yet has all the covering qualities of the same ; this also much whiter, and from the fact of it being a Zinc, know it will not tarnish.

White Zinc Paint would have superseded White Lead years ago, if it could have been obtained with a body, especially as it is non-poisonous.

If you can put your Paint into the Market, at the same price (or less) than White Lead, should say you have discovered a gold mine.

Yours truly,
(Signed) CHARLES H. TOZER.

From Mr. THOMAS ALLEN BRITTON, late Surveyor to the Metropolitan Board of Works, London.
Limes Grove, Lewisham, Kent, 20th December, 1875.

Having examined the new ZINC WHITE, I beg to state that it is superior to any other similar substance I have hitherto met with. There is no doubt that it is—1st, a pure white ; 2nd, that it retains its opacity ; 3rd, that its colour is not affected by foul air ; 4th, that it has a good body ; 5th, that it is cheaper than ordinary White Lead, and quite equal to it.

(Signed) THOMAS ALLEN BRITTON, late Surveyor Metropolitan Board of Works.

Claughton Firs, Oxton, November 27th, 1875.

I find your Patent ZINC WHITE to have all the properties of Zinc Oxide with the covering or body of Lead, and this is what the Trade has been long looking for, and this I find in your Patent.

I am sure it will be eagerly sought after by the Trade if it can be manufactured at the price of White Lead.

It does not appear to blister with a degree of heat that destroys Lead, and must be most valuable for hot climates.

If it is not poisonous in any way, it will be a great boon to the working painters.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. MALE, Plumber, Painter, &c.

From F A. BARROW, White Lead Merchant, 101, Hope Street Glasgow, November 30th, 1875.

I applied your Zinc White as Paint ; to test its covering qualities I took equal quantities by weight of it and White Lead Paint, I find your Patent Zinc covers better and a greater surface, and in colour is superior to any White Lead. If it can be produced so as to sell a little lower, or even at the price of White Lead, I have no doubt that a good trade may be done in it.

I hope you will soon have it ready for the market.

Yours faithfully,
Signed) F. A. BARROW.

54, Crawshay Road, London, S. W., 30th November, 1875.

Dear Sir,—Respecting the ZINC WHITE, made by a new process, I must say that I am very much pleased with it. It is indeed a beautiful white, far surpassing White Lead in color, and has quite as good covering properties, if not rather better.

Zinc White, under the old principle, would not cover, which condemns it. It can be mixed with various pigments that White Lead always destroys. I can say for white work and delicate tints it is invaluable.

Yours truly,
G. W. BREWER, Decorator, &c.

437, Brixton Road, London, S. W., 1st December, 1875.

Gold Medal, International Exhibition, 1851. Gold Medal International Exhibition, South Kensington, 1862.

Dear Sir,—Your ZINC WHITE has a capital body, and possessing a Pearly Whiteness is admirably adapted for decorative purposes'

Yours truly,
WILLIAM READ, Decorator.

"Vauxhall Road, Liverpool, 4th cember, 1875.

Dear Sir,—Your ZINC WHITE is the best article of the kind I have ever used ; its covering properties are equal to the best White Lead, and far exceeds it in whiteness.

I have tried it on Iron and Wood, and find it answer admirably.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP COOMBES, Painter, Plumber, &

For full particulars apply to the Manufacturers,

GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER & BERDOE,
Seel Street, Liverpool, and 107, Cannon Street, London.
Or any Agents of the Silicate Paint Company.
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